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elected professor of pathology at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He was also president of the Southside Medical Society, of the Allegheny City Medical Society, and of the Pittsburg Microscopical Society. Endowed with a kind heart and friendly disposition, he made hosts of friends, and was one of the most widely known of the physicians of Pittsburg. He had a wonderful memory and few could surpass him in command of language. He became a member of our Society in 1887, and died at the West Penn Hospital, of heart failure, on April 24, 1893.

EZRA HOLLIS GRIFFITH, A. M.

Many members of our Society will regret to learn of the death, on the evening of the 18th instant, of Professor E. H. Griffith, at his home, in Chicago, Illinois, at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, enjoyed a liberal education, and throughout his life was interested in literary and scientific pursuits.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Griffith represented De Land & Co., soda manufacturers, Fairport, New York. Mr. Griffith had the respect and confidence of all the leading business men of this country with whom he did business. For a number of years his office had been in this city, and during the past two years Chicago has been his home.

In early life, while a teacher, Professor Griffith became interested in the use of the microscope. The desire for a portable instrument led to his invention of the Griffith microscope, a very notable and popular instrument among specialists. He was largely instrumental in organizing the American Microscopical Society, and for several years had charge of what is known as "the Working Session." In recognition of his services he was made a member of the Royal Society of Microscopists of London.

In political sympathy he was always affiliated with the Republican party. At the age of sixteen he united with a Baptist Church in New York and led a consistent Christian life. The Church of Christ had in Professor Griffith a liberal supporter and the ministry a constant friend and sympathizer.

Being possessed of generous impulses, he was easily touched with the sufferings of others. The needy found in him a friend and the discouraged a helper.

In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sanford, youngest daughter of H. P. Sanford, of New York city. The marriage proved a happy one, and to the members of this once large family he was strongly attached. There are two surviving members of this family, the brother, M. E. Sanford, long a resident of this city. Professor Griffith leaves a widow and an only daughter, who is the wife of Rev. Robert Morris Rabb, East Aurora, New York. Those who stood nearest to him in the experiences of life record with profound gratitude the fact that he lived and worked under the power of noble aims; that his character was such that it bore scrutiny from those points of view whence the worth of men is adjudged.

The funeral services were conducted by Professor Benjamin Terry, of the University of Chicago, a former pastor of the family, at his late residence, and the interment was at Oakwoods.

CHICAGO, *August 24, 1894.*

MOUNTING ALGÆ.

Julien mounts filamentous algæ in the following solution: Copper chloride and copper nitrate, each one gram; chloral hydrate, five grams; distilled water, just boiled, 100 cc. Precipitate a few grams of a soluble copper salt by caustic potash or soda, wash the precipitate thoroughly, and add enough to the first mixture to make it perfectly neutral to test paper, then filter.

Instead of camphor water, a grain of naphthalin may be inserted in the cell wall and the filtered mother water of the organism used, or distilled water. Delicate-walled organisms like desmids, beggiatoa, etc., may be preserved in this way.

ERRATA.

Page 179, line 10 from bottom; read "Gir." instead of "Ger."

Page 180, line 13 from top; instead of "of this species" read "of this Distoma."

Page 181, line 9 from top; instead of "Ger." read "Gir."

Page 182, Fig. 4; instead of the last sentence read "The scale should read 0.1 instead of 0 or mm."

Page 182, Fig. 5, last line; read "0.02 mm." instead of "0.01 mm."